SUFFERINGS OF THE CZAR'S SUB JECTS DOOMED TO EXILE.

Privileges Which are Sometimes Allowe the Wealthy Exile-Fate of the Poor Convict-Life in Siberia-Hopelessness of Escape-Affecting Scenes.

Exile in Siberia has ceased to have many of the horrors it once possessed, for the on that the family and friendly ties in Russia are not what they are in most countries, and the people who commit offenses against the crown are more desperate and determined than they used to be. Still there are many patriots with families who prefer death to life exile in Siberia, for in many instances the family will not accompany the exile; and since a Siberian exile is legally dead and his wife is instantly allowed to remarry, the lot is

a very hard one. on Russia is many times a longer expanse of country than the United States, and Siberia is in its northern extremity, the trip of the exile is a tedion time required is from six to twelve weeks. Exiles may choose their own mode of emigration if they have money with which to meet their expenses, and hence some ar-rive at their destination much sooner than native organization, not allied directly to the Free and Accepted Masons, but said others. From the moment of sentence the subject is under the care of officers. Exiles are mobilized at Moscow, and have a few days in which to close up their affairs, say farewells and prepare for the

The exile who can afford to do so-and there are many persons of wealth and in-fluence who thus meet imperial contempt equips his own private caravan, unthe villages on the way, faring sumptu-ously, for he has a certain time in which to report to his officer, and makes of a usu-ally and journey one not altogether devoid of pleasure. The poor man or woman, however, is chained to the string of con-vices leaded, they toketer whiches at the victs, loaded into rickety vehicles at the end of the rail or water trip, and lumbers along like a funeral procession, going around settlements, and seldom being allowed a stop. Their fare is salt meat or fish, black bread and tea. Patriots, conspirators, thieves, murderers and person convicted of every crime are linked to-gether, travel on the same level, fare alike, sing the same songs if they do not have the same thoughts, and occupy the

same country for life.

It is generally believed outside of Russia that all Siberian exiles are required to work in the mines. This is not true. Only a portion are sentenced to the mine —those who are condemned to hard labor Exfle in Siberia means, as a general rule, only enforced life in a certain expanse of country. The government allows a pen-sion to the exiled sufficient to scantily clothe and feed them. The allowance is about six roubles a mouth, or less than \$3. This will procure a place to sleep and coarse food. Once here, it is next to the state of t impossible to escape. The exile in the first place is landed in the heart of a wild country, surrounded by wild animals, listle or no civilization, and it is out of the question to think of escape, even though the exile is provided with food

and raiment for the long journey.

Once in Siberia the exile is the sa in fail, with the exception that he has the open air and plenty of room in which to move. Inasmuch as no firearms, except-ing those in the possession of the officers, are allowed in the country, and the col nies are kept small, it is not now possible for a successful uprising. If the exiles were permitted to commingle freely, get together, and had an opportunity to or-ganize, even without arms, they would make frequent trouble, for they are generally in a desperate frame of mind. In the bulk of exiles are person who have offended the throne, and they are moved to the offerse through a des to check the wrongs against the people They are frenzied by despotism Inof this character have no regard for life and no fear of death. The Nihilist who destroyed Alexander II a few years ago was willing to be destroyed at the same time. All who have moved against a royal life in Russia have been willing to

Quite as many army and other officers are stationed in Siberia to guard the exiles as are in the military and naval services of the United States. So extreme have been the punishments of the ex les, and so unjust, and so many innocent persons dave been exiled that many of the govern ment's officers are becoming disgusted Should Russia become engaged in a way which would lessen the Siberian forces sufficiently to warrant an insurrection i would surely come, and the system of ex ile would be no more. It is maintaine because it is a dreadful mode of punish ment and enables the government to drag-net many of its subjects and suppress all open dissatisfaction at a comparatively small expense. It would require an enormous outlay to provide prisons for the exiles. As it is, they are dumped into a country they cannot leave, where they are safe, and given a pittance to exist upon. Their mode of existence must be provided by themselves.

Some very affecting scenes are witness at the departure of a colony of exiles from Moscow. From there they start upon their journey every Sunday afternoon. Those not found guilty of the most heinous offenses are permitted to go about in preparation without the presence of an officer. There is no danger of escape, for it is almost impossible to clude the offi-ters, and an attempt to escape means death. The prisons are on Sparrow hills, where Napoleon's army bivouacked. The families and friends of the exiles are pres ent. There is wailing and mosning and ods of agonizing tears. Mothers, wives fathers, brothers, sisters, friends and kin fred remote assemble and bid the same farewell a criminal receives when he marches to the scaffold. There are frequent baptisms and blessings from the

Among the most numerous class in Siberia are the writers. The authors of books, newspaper articles, and teachers of seditious sentiment, as well as those who would take the forum for a free or con-stitutional government, find early refuge in the north. Landed in Siberia, it is the ambition of the educator of public opinion to tell the outside world his condition and the horrors of the country. Here one could find sufficient foundation for any number of romances and heroic acts Various schemes are resorted to to get ietters to friends. Occasionally in the columns of newspapers outside of Russia appear letters from Siberian exiles detail-ing life there, and they are enough to hartow the soul, but it has little effect upon the authorities. Indeed, I am told that they would not object to the publication of these letters within the empire, as they take price in keeping up the reputation of the country, since to reflect upon life in xile has a wholesome influence on would se Nihilists.—Cor. New York Sun.

An Interesting Possit.

The Chinese narcissus can be grown in the use in earth, sand, moss or water. A way of growing it which is quite interesting e a dish four or five inches deep and put some small stones into it; on these stones set the bulbs and pour in water enough to reach the bottom of them. Do not set away in the dark, as is recommended for most other bulbs. In a few days they will begin to grow and will flower in six or eight weeks.

Thankfu for Anything Bobby was at a neighbor's, and in respo to a piece of bread and butter politely mid: "Thank you." "That's right, Bobby," mid the lady. "I like to hear little boys my Thank you." "Yes, ma told me I must say that if you gave me anything to cat, even if

HOW WE MET.

This summer with her slow, reluctant fest Went by, and lingering, smiled, as loth to part, What fond delusions warmed one longtone

So met we, dear, as bodiless spirits greet: Met and were blind, foresseing not the smart Of hopes that hope not, and of tears that star From eyes which look whas lips may not repeat Here for a day—then gons beyond the sun Brief is the way, and soon the journey done— and less or more of love why should we mes

But Fate avenges pleasant things begun; And Betribution spares not any one, and Betribution spares not any one,

And no gods pity those who steal their treasure

-Louise Chandler Moulton in Cosmopolitan.

LODGE OF CHINESE MASONS.

A Native Organization Not Allied Directly to the Well Known F. A. M. Old Masons were until late of the opinion that no such a thing as a Chinese Mason existed. One gentleman said he had seen Arabs and Turks who were good Masons, but, to the best of his knowledge no Chinaman was in the order. Neve theless, there are not only Chinese Ma sons, but right here in New York there is a Chinese Masonic lodge in full blast with a membership of over 300. It is a

to be founded on principles very nearly The lodge room is at No 18 Mott street, econd floor, front, and has recently been emodeled and refitted in very good shape, all newly painted and cleaned. The lodge all newly painted and cleaned. ported from China expressly for the so-ciety at a great expense. A tall flagstaff, with a rope for running up colors, is on top of the building. Above the door as one enters the lodge room is a red sign in native characters signifying "Chinese Ma-sonic society," and down the sides are two long slips of red paper bearing mot-toes. One of these is, "Do good to one another," and the other relates to the business of the erder.

The interior is like most Chinese quarported from China expressly for the so-

The interior is like most Chipese quer ters, only lighter, and not full of edd turns and unsuspected corners. Immediately on entering, one is led into a sett of ante room and thence into the main or lodge room. At the lower end of this room is the altar, and a very valuable one it is, costing in China \$1,500. Above it is an alcove in which a colored drawing is an active in which a colored drawing is suspended. It is not the least curious thing in the place, the design being three figures, one seated, and two others bend-ing over his shoulder. The seated figure represents the venerable father of Chiuese Masonry. The face is heavy, placid, and adorned with a long black beard. The other two are respectively the spirits of light and darkness, who are supposed to be giving him counsel. In front of the inp is hung. It is never extin guished, and burns in commemoration of the dead of the order. Another emblem is two sticks of sandal wood punk thrust into a box of sand. They keep smolder-ing away and fill the air with a faint but

weet perfume.
On the wall is a long board and on this are pasted a great number of sheets of pa-per covered with Chinese hieroglyphics. These are the lists of members voted on in the New York lodge. Near the roster hang two books. One of these is sent out from the Supreme lodge at San Francisco, and gives a detailed account of a number A cases of those in distress and sicknes needs help. The other is a subscription book in which the various amounts subscribed are entered. At intervals these two books and the amount raised are mitted to the Supreme lodge, from which the dependent members are re-

Meetings are not held upon regular aights, but at intervals decided upon by the dignitaries of the order, as the neces-sities of business may demand. The mem-bers are notified of meetings, held generally on Sunday nights, by the appearance of a triangular flag at the top of the pole on top of the house. The flag is white and bears the picture of a huge red dragon with its tail toward the point. There are graps, signs and passwords exactly as in an American lodge. "The traveling card" of this society is quite a curiosity in it-self. It is a square of red silk inscribed with Chinese characters, and is a document highly prized by all its possessors. New York World.

People of Venezuela's Capital. Although the Plaza Rollyar is open to everybody, the lower classes never enter it during concert hours, but content themselves with listening to the music outside the railing. Altogether I have rarely met with a more docile, well behaved people than the lower classes of Venezu They are poor and ignorant, but at the same time honest and kind hearted. Robberies are hardly known in Caracas. The doors are left open during the day, and even at night they seem to be closed only for formality's sake, but not for protection. In my numerous lonely walks through the streets at night, not only in Carneas, but in other towns, I never met a disorderly or drunken person. After 11 o'clock at night everything is quiet. The

few tramways crossing the city stop shortly after 10 o'clock, and at midnight the streets are absolutely deserted, re-minding me often of similar streets with houses in a city far away, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius-Pompeii.-E. De Hess Wartegg in New York Sun.

It is not generally known that the bulk of the product of the world is from the or the product of the world is from the straits settlements on the Malay peninsula or Malacca in the southern part of Asia. The mining there is that of "blood tin," not rock, and this means that it is taken from the lowlands near the mountains where it is found in seams or pockets, ten or twenty feet or more below the surface level, in the shape of or appearing like coarse black saud, with here and there a mixture of tin. The ore is smelted in slabs of irregular shape at the min

sent to Penang and Singapore to be re-smelted in regular marketable slabs or blocks, and at the same time purified, and

Source of the Tin Supply.

then to be shipped. The tin mining, capital and labor, is practically in the hands of the Chinese.—The Age of Steel. Josquip Miller's Funeral Pile. Joaquin Miller writes from his summit home in California that the Golden Gate is his doorway and that San Francisco is at his feet. This is, of course, no reflec-tion on the size of Joaquin's feet. The good poet is speaking figuratively. Miller believes in cremation and has prepared his

own funeral pile. It is on the top of a high hill. "When death comes," he says, "I shall be laid on that high heap of wood in the blankets in which I die. The men with the same hand that lights the wood pile and go down to breakfast, while I, phew! up to God in clouds of smoke." -New York World.

Back in the Market.

He (at a Chicago evening entertain-ment)—Do you know that very brilliant looking woman at the piano, Miss Breezy? Miss Breezy—Oh! yes, intimately. I will be glad to present you, Mr. Waldo. He—Thanks. Is she au unmarried

Miss Breezy-Yes; she has been unmarried twice. - New York Sun.

Arnold's Empty Niche. The bronze statue of Gen. Schuyler has been placed in its niche in the Schuyler-ville monument. One niche, which is LIFE IN LIBERIA.

A COUNTRY WHICH LACKS THE COMFORTS OF CIVILIZATION.

Minister Taylor Chats Entertainingly of the Habits and Customs of the African Republic - A Dark Picture - "Bugga Buggas" and "Driver" Anta.

"When the judgment comes I hope it will begin with Liberia. If it does it will be used up before it can go any further." These are the words in which Charles H. J. Taylor, the United States minister to the African republic, summed up his opinion of the little country on the west coast. Mr. Taylor has recently returned from his station, and has resigned his on. As his resignation does not take effect until Jan. 11, and as he is therefore still connected with the state department, he is wary of expressing his opinions. Mr. Taylor is a colored man of marked ability, and has been city attorney of Kansas City. He chatted entertainingly of the habits and customs of Liberia.

"The startling disproportion," he said, between the natives and the immigrants and their descendants is not generally Of the 1,000,000 inhabitants of Liberia, 888,000 are natives and 12,000 immigrants. There were 27,000 immigrants from America, but, as you see, most of them are dead. They have been going from America for sixty-six years, over from America for Sixty-six years, and missionaries have been at work there for fifty years, and these figures indicate all they have accomplished. The civilized are to the incivilized as one to a hundred. "There are never any children in the

third generation of immigrant families. One reason is the humid dampness of the country, which imperceptibly, but surely, exhausts the strength of all but natives. The temperature ranges between 83 and 77 degs. You may polish your shoes at 77 degs. night, and in the morning they will be covered with mildew. All of the natives go nude. Two of the tribes are very light colored and pretty. The full dress of the men is a tall hat and an umbrella. Then, in general, all the uncivilized influences are the stronger. The children of immigrants have never seen any civilization but that of their parents, and they soon learn to go nude, like the great majority of people about them. There are many other evil things about Liberia of which I cannot speak now. When I went to Liberia I thought I wanted every negro in America to pack his sachel and go paradise. Now I say to them, stay away from it. Only deluded American negroes go there now. They are led to go by the Colonization society. The motives of the society are good, but they do not know the truth about Liberia."

"What are some striking facts about the condition of the country?" "There is not a horse or a mule or a jackass in the country. The cows are about as big as Newfoundland dogs and give no milk. The oxen are useless. There is not a carriage or wagon or ever a wheelbarrow in the republic, and there are not three plows owned in the whole population. They have a secretary of the navy, but not a canoe nor a rowboat They have a secretary of war, but not a cannon to fire a salute. The army consists of 417 ldiers, of whom 388 are officers and 29 privates. The legislature meets annually and consists of eight senators and thirteen representatives, who stand for 2,375 voters. The natives are not represented in the government. The president is H. W. R. Johnson, who was born there of American parents. He wears a linen duster in addition to his plug hat and umbrella. He appoints all the officers, from members of his cabinet down to constables. Nearly every voter is an offiper of some kind.

"When the immigrant arrives he is met by the musical force of the country, which insists of one fife and one drum. Later. te meets the bugga buggas, and the trivers. These are ants. The bugga buggas believe in woman rule. They are com-manded by a queen, who is as big as a man's two thumbs and looks like a white piece of bacon. She and her followers will eat anything but iron. You may build a house one day, and the next day, if you were to strike it, the whole structure

"The drivers-oh, Lord-they will eat up a man. They have eaten six natives, and the natives sometimes punish a crim-inal or an enemy by tying him to a tree and leaving him to his fate. The drivers are the scavengers of the country. They march like an army, in a closely knitted line, numbering myriads. They have generals, colonels, captains, lieutenants and privates ranking according to size. The generals are half as big as a little finger. They eat everything unclean. The natives are obliged to bathe twice a day, otherwise the drivers would over-whelm them. A boa constrictor, after crushing a victim to death, will make a wide circuit around the body to be sure that no drivers are near. The serpent that no drivers are near. The serpent knows that after he has swallowed the body he must sleep, and if the drivers caught him in his post prandial slumber they would eat him up. The drivers visit a bonse about twice a month. Then you ave to go away until they are gone.

"What do the people do for a living?" "I will only say that they earn their living in a different way from anybody in America. I cannot answer that question propfiety yet."-New York Mail

The Traveling Dyspeptic.

The dyspeptic traveler is a scowl in transitu—an incarnation of the misery which repels company, whether loving it or not. He is a fit of sickness on legsan incipient horror always threatening to break forth. As you look at his frown-ing countenance you feel that if he has not murder in his heart he has in his stomach, and the two organs are not so very far away from each other. He loathes all the incidents of his tour, and apparently goes to one place merely beise he is disgusted with another strews criticism wherever he looks, and would have made the world with its pres-ent surface on the inside if he had been given the contract.—Will Carleton.

"Textile" Manufactures.

"Now, here is something you'll like," said the manager of the tile works, as he was showing some ladies the process of manufacture: "Texts of Scripture on tiles for mantel ornamentation." "Oh," re-plied Mrs. Fangle, "I've often heard of textile manufactures, but I never saw them before."-Tid Bits.

Westphalia Hams.

Spanish hog meat and Westphalia homs are said to owe their peculiar excellence to the swine being fed on mast, which our imited forests cannot to any extent allow It is said that a peck of acorns a day, with little bran, will make a hog increase one pound in weight daily for two months to cother .- Time. A Buffalo mild-man wears a nickle five-

cent piece as a watch charm and gives tals which was then beautifully gold-plated, as a five-dollar gold piece, in payment of a bill. As soon as I detected the fraud I took it back to the woman who had passed it on me, but she refused to make it good. So I kept it on my watch chain and kept on supmiying her with milk. But now every day I make her milk one-fourth water, and once a week I credit her with one-fourth the amount of her milk bill. When the sum total standing to her credit is \$4.25, she shall have pure milk once more, and not until then. She knows the milk is watered, but whenever she shows an inclination to

In Norway a court of conciliation, con lies or households. The judges are by the law required to be "good men" and must sidered a non-political one, and to elect only the best men to fill it has become a enstom as valid as law. As a rule only are chosen. The jurisdiction of the courts does not

civil matter the first thing to do is to summon the adversary before the proper court of conciliation This court holds as once a week in cities, and once a month in country districts. notice must be given in the cities, and from six days to eight weeks in the country districts. Lawyers are excluded. The parties meet in person; if they have lawful excuse they may be represented by some of their kin or household. The presiding judge reads the summons, and the complainant states his case and presents what evidence he thinks necessary and sufficient. Then the court requests the summoned party to answer the complaint. When both sides have been heard, the judges state what in their judgment would be a fair and equitable settlement of the matter, and request the parties to consider the uncertainty and great cost of a trial. In most cases the parties, after some deliberation, in the presence of the judges, come to the conclusion that it will be best to effect a settlement. The agreement is recorded, each pays a fee twenty-five cents, and they leave the court as conciliated as friends, and with a record of their agreement that has the force of a final, unimpeachable judgment. That is the end of the cause if the sherifi is not called upon to enforce the agree-ment, which may be done by the levy of an execution.

If the parties do not agree to agree the court of conciliation certifies to that effect and the complainant may take the case before the court having power to try and determine causes.—Cor. Minneapolis

Married Conductors Preferred. The railroad companies, as a rule, reatly prefer that their conductors greatly should be men of family for the two fold reason that they are more easily located when wanted, and, again, for the influence for good that a loving wife and affectionate children may have over him. "A man will often hesitate before doing a wrong which might send him to the peni-tentiary when he has a wife and children at home to look after and care for," remarked a railroad superintene day. This led him to say that the fatigues of a long run made the conduc tors anxious for the peace and quiet of home, and when they have one they can nearly always be found at it.

Conductors dissipate very little nows days. The man who drinks, even when off duty is not the proper party to intrust with the lives of a great number of people. It is a rare thing to see one of them in barroom, and if seen there he does not tarry long. One of the oldest and most popular conductors of St. Louis is at present laying off, with no prospect of secur-ing a job again soon. He has been rest-ing for a year. When the superintendent under whom he worked was asked the reason for this enforced idleness he can didly answered that there was nothing ing an occasional drink. The company sould not afford to employ men wh tippled for such responsible there were so many good and temperate men anxious to fill the same positions.— Globe-Democrat.

The Children's Hour.

The multiplication of books for children has been another cause for the decay of the fireside romancer's art. The area of the city homes has contracted in propor-tion as the size of the fireplace has diminished, and children are more in the way of their elders than they used to be. It has and send the children to their books. Instend of recognizing the children's hour, as of old, and prolonging it at the pleasure of the builder of romance, we substitute an evening of books and periodicals, in which the masculine hetd of the house-hold must not be disturbed while he be permitted to doze in silence over her magazine, while the little ones not only keep their tongues still, but, I am afraid, obey only too literally the command of the psalmist, and "refrain even from good words." At times I am tempted to organize a new society for the prevention of torture to children, which shall assert their right to be both seen and heard in the eclution in this regard cannot come too son, unless the word home is to be ban-ished from our vocabulary —Felix Oldboy n New York Evening Post.

A View of Ostrich Feathers.

"Give me two ostrich seats!"
A stout, red cheeked joung countryman, who had been five immues the his turn among the crowd of people who his turn among the crowd of people who were buying tickets to see "Harbor Lights" at Miner's theatre last night, slapped down a \$2 bill before Treasurer McDonough as he spoke.
Mr. McDonough is used to meeting all sorts of demands from all sorts of people, out this one swamped him. "Give you what?" he inquired

"Two ostrich seats!" said the would be patron of the drama impatiently.
"What in the world do you mean?" skel Mr. McDonough desperately.
"What have you on that there sign up there?" said the countryman discainfully O-r-c-h-e-s-t-r-a, ostrich seats; price one dollar. That's what I want.

He got the best two that were left in the -Newark News. A New Dairy Machine.

A new dairy machine, invented by M. Mignette, of Paris, has been described by Professor James Long. It extracts the poisture from butter, or the whey from soft cheese, by means of suction. The vase of the machine consists of a reservoir which has india rubber sides, and at the bottom a piece of perforated metal of fine quality. This communicates with an aspirating pump and a reservoir for the liquid, which is drawn out by the vacuum created by working the machine. Fitra-tion is rapid, and in a few moments the curd is solid and ready to be placed into nolds which form the skim milk cheese

The Alaskan Indian is pre-eminently the dude of his race. He is always clair in handsome furs or blankets, and carries a walking stick which is often a beautiful specimen of elaborate carving.-Chicago

Georgia has one fortune teller who can be reason: "Over a year ago I took this nickel. recently thought to be a Gypsy by a wid-

been placed in its niche in the Schuylerville monument. One niche, which is
always to remain vacant, is inscribed with
the name of Benedict Arnold.—New York
Tribune.

Tribune.

Austria's Remarkable Diplomac

In Norway a court of conciliation, con-sisting of two judges, is established in every city and in every county district or settlement bolding at least twenty fami-lies or households. The judges are by the macy dependent always for its power on a certain kind of military strength. be residents of their respective jurisdic-tions. They are elected by the people for a term of three years. The office is con-which has always weakened its armies, is more apparent on the surface than ever, yet that, in a contest with Russia which should take place a year or two bence. ould take place a year or two men of mature years, independent and assuria would be practically stronger with excellent standing in the community than she has been at any time in her his Austria would be practically stronger tory. The Austrian armies have probably sustained more defeats than any other extend beyond civil causes. When a troops in Europe, yet over and aga party intends to sue another party on any she has become the decisive power who influence, thrown into the scale, has de

It was her union with the allies that proved fatal to Napoleon in 1813. Her union with us during the campaigns of Marlborough is connected with some of the most glorious periods of our own military history. The power of recuperation which she has again and again shown after defeat has been marvelous. It is no doubt due to the fact that her population almost entirely agricultural, has always furnished a vast supply of hardy, healthy soldiers; while the manes of her rural folk have, despite the socialism of the towns, been less disposed toward revolutionary changes than any others in Eu rope. Patriotism, except in Hungary, is no doubt difficult for the inhabitants of the agglomerate empire. It is hard to know toward what nation their patriotism should be felt. Nevertheless the loy alty of many races—the Tyrolese, for in stance—and generally a certain attach-ment to the royal house, if it does not supply all the motive power which armies need, saves Austria from many of the risks which some of her neighbors run.— Blackwood's Magazine.

The Conductor's Board Bill.

Some time since a general manager found out that one of his conductors was running short in his cash reports a small amount every trip. He was an excellent train manager, and the amount of his peculation was not over \$3 per day when he was on the road. The manager had him watched very closely, and ascertained that his conductor was defrauding the company out of just enough to pay his living expenses, thus making his salary clear every month. One day the manage

called him into his private office.
"Say," said he, "don't you think this company has been paying your board about long enough?" "Make yourself understood," answered

the conductor with some dignity.
"I mean just this, that you have been knocking down your living expenses out of money belonging to this road for some time, and we have grown weary of it. "Well, what are you going to do about

it?" the conductor queried, supposing, as a matter of course, that his discharge would follow in the next sentence. "I want to know if your salary is large nough for you to pay your own board."
"I shall have to pay my board without

any salary for awhile now," was the con-ductor's reflection to himself. Much to the conductor's surprise the manager told him to take out his train, but not to charge his board to the com-pany again. A more honest and faithful man never was in the employment of the company after that.—Globe-Democrat.

A Colored Client's Confession I remember very well the first case I ever had to defend in court. My client, a negro, had "tuck a hog." My father left me to make my own beginning and to wrestle with justice alone. I said: "Jim, when you are called plead not guilty, and ask for trial by jury."

"Yes sah," said Jim. Wi-en Jim was called he stood up, and the clerk read in his stereotyped way the indictment, ending "contrary to the form swi statute," etc., and asked: "Whereof are you guilty or not

sailty"
"Sah?" said Jim.
"Read it over," said the judge; and
over again it was accordingly read, and to

the same concluding interrogation Jim again responded, "Sah" "See here, you," said the judge; "he is asking you if you took that hog or not." And to my horror Jim scratched his head and, with a confiding smile, said: "Yes, sah, jedge, I tuck de hog;" and so ended my first lesson.—Cor. New Orleans

A Weary Surfeit of Household Art. "Here, come out into our sitting room, will you" said a gentleman the other might. "I just want to show you how art can be prostituted. My wife has gone and for the heating apparatus and \$35 for those nickel gitacracks and figures on it and those tiles jammed into it. I told her she had no sense of the fitness of things. If we want nickel statuettes and tile let's have 'em where they belong and not on a pesky stove. A stove is made to give warmth, not to serve as a crockery cabinet. The next step will be art coal hods, art dishpans, art potato barrels and art rat traps. The plainer and less conous a stove is the better. A stove overed with these gewgaws is as out of place as a coal beaver going to work in a dress suit and patent leather pumps."— Buffalo Courier.

Men Who Want Work.

I doubt if there is a successful man in the city of New York whose door is not darkened every day in every week by men whom he cannot afford to turn away; by men who want work for what that work will bring them; by men to whose hands the heavy shovel and the pick are strangers, and who wouldn't know what to do with either the one or the other; by men who have a past, but whose present is dark, whose future is obscured; by men to whom the temporary relief of \$3 or \$10 means, oh! so little; by men who are slothed with the garments of despair, born of their utter inability to find employment sufficiently remunerative to keep a roof over their heads and clothing on their bodies, well fed.—Joe Howard's Letter. Making Valentines in London.

There is one London manufactory at which the making of valentines goes on all the year. It is the headquarters for the production of those combinations of laced and silver paper, springs, mottoes and lit-tle bunches of colored flowers, and much

of the work has to be done by hand. The laced paper, for instance, is laid face down-ward and filed away by hand, and the stamped paper is but a cheap German im-itation. The valentines are put together by women, the most expert of whom can make three dozen a day. One curious thing about their work is that they substitute the third finger of the right hand for a mucilage brush, which, they say, is s to them. - Hoston Budget.

Average New England Man.

What the average New England man of birth and breeding is today it is not altogether pleasant to contemplate. He depended on. She is a young girl and was is usually neither fish, flesh nor good red herring. Thoroughly un-American, and only hybrid English, French or Italian, as his European wanderings have happened to affect him, he is physically nervous and refined to the point of femininity. Mentally he is a victim of overculture and has lost all grasp of matter in his concern as to manner, caring less for ideas than for correct expression, and, while the scion of a young people, jaded, blase and satiated.—Brooklyn Eagle,

> Nearly 200 kinds of gold filling are now made for teeth.

Ivory Starch, plain finish or high polish armiess, always ready and reliable. Grocery

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PHOSPHATES. in the Region of the Ashley Ri

Mining, Washing and Drying The whole coast region seems to have once been the bed of a shallow inland sea, and over a compact bed of mari some forty or more feet in depth there lies a de-posit of phosphate of lane from eighteen to thirty-six inches thick. This is just be-low the recent soil and sand. It is reached by stripping the surface till at a depth of fifteen to twenty inches the deposit is found. The phosphate is in the form of nodular concretions, from the size of one's head down to head down to coarse gravel, about 60 per cent, of it being sand and marshy humus. This is loaded on to tramway cars and hauled on an inclined road to the top of the washing house. From the cars it is dumped into long troughs—inverted pyra-mids—at the bottom of which are large revolving shafts armed with steel teeth, which serve to break the large lumps into smaller ones and return the whole into lower troughs, in which revolve other shafts armed with paddles, spirally arranged, to carry the phosphate forward and deliver it on to a screen inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, from which it falls to the floor. During all this time it is treated with sprays of water, and the dirt and sand are borne off in a contrary direction by a suitable reverse slant in the

The damp but clean phosphatic rock is then shoveled into barrows and wheele then shoveled into barrows and wheeled into the upper part of large brick kilns about 60x100 feet and twenty-five feet high. The kiln is first prepared by spreading on the bottom a layer of washed phosphatic pebbles, two feet thick. In this are laid iron flues to give agr, and over these a pile of fire wood (southern pine) two feet thick, and then on this the phosphatic rock is tumbled from the barrows above until it reaches ten to twelve rows above until it reaches ten to twelve feet thick, about 400 tons to a kiin. The mass then being ignited from the flues, burns slowly, and when consumed the moisture of the pile is driven off, and the rock is ready for shipment and sale to the fertilizer establishments, which, by processes peculiar to each, treat it with sul-phuric acid to free or to make more soluble the phosphori acid it contains. It is

then ready for use by the planter.

The two establishments operated by this company produce 125,000 tons of the rock annually. The profit is somewhere about 20 per cent, on the capital invested The limit of production is only bounded by the demand. The prices range from \$7 per ton to (now) about \$4 per ton. An-alysis of the washed rock shows: Dirt, 1 to 3 per cent.; silics, in form of coarse white sand, 12 to 15 per cent. Hime, 41 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 27 to 30 per cent. The color of this curious deposit is from a cream yellow to coarse brown orange, forming irregular concretions. Its source is evidently from the marine ani-mal life, which in former geological ages abounded in this then shallow sea. The fossilized vertebra and teeth of fish and some animals abound in it. I gathered triangular teeth of sharks measuring fou inches on each side, indicating monster of that period that must have been whale like in size. These teeth are as perfect as when shed, highly polished, with razor

like, sharp edges finely serrated.

The discovery and development of these riches occurred soon after the war, and afforded the impoverished people a source of income and wealth that proved to be more valuable than gold mines. Negro laborers are employed entirely, and are found of late years tractable, industrious, and work to the entire satisfaction of their employers when treated justly and with consideration. There are seven large mines in this region, the output of which goes largely to Europe. Other deposits ro under water and are dredged for, pu therwise are treated as are those of the dry diggings -Charleston (S. C.) Cor. De-

Lost His Dinner. Mr W. A. Smith, in his "Benderloch." Mr W A. Smith, in his "Benderloch," relates the following encounter between a large earth worm and a very hungry frog. The frog made repeated and desperate efforts to swallow the worm by greatgulps, the worm taking advantage of the periodically relaxed hold to withdraw its already engulfed end as far as possible.

After a lengthened struggle the half sufficated frog had managed to gorge about one-half the wriggling and struggling creature, when the latter reached the stem of a rosebush, despite the strennous endeavor of the frog to prevent it. No sooner had the worm reached this than using it as a point of surport it. than, using it as a point of support, it around it until it succeeded in withdrawing its whol- length from the "living tomb" and coiling itself in safety round

Froggy sat still for some seconds, dis-turbed in its mind and its interior, and then hopped disconsolately away.

the stem.

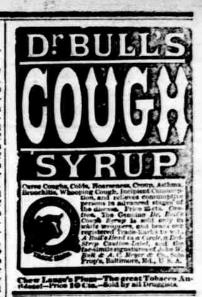
The Bank of England doors are now so finely balanced that a clerk, by pressing a knob under his desk, can close the outer doors instantly, and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of the metropolis from robbing the bank. The bullion department of this and other banks are nightly submerged several feet in water by the action merged several feet in water by the action of the machinery. In some banks the bul-lion department is connected with the manager's sleeping room, and an entrance cannot be effected without shooting a bolt in the dormitory, which in turn sets in motion an alarm. If a visitor during the day should happen to knock off one from a pile of half sovereigns the whole pile would disappear, a pool of water taking its place.—New York Sun.

A clergyman of South Norwalk, Conn recently preached a sermon in which be compared the newspaper with the Bible. The following passage is peculiarly strik-fng: "The Bible's criminal news does not ing: "The Bible's criminal news does not differ much from that which we may read to-morrow. It contains no display head lines, yet it records in the same realistic way a murder, such as that of Abel, or a suicide like that of Samson, or Abisse-lech, or Saul, or Saul's armor bearer, or Ahithophel. Narratives of thefts and robberies are scattered through its pages, accounts of family quarrels and separation for cause."-Chicago Herald.

It is curious to note that according to Thomas Dilworthy's "Guide to the English Tongue," which was accepted as a standard in pronunciation by polite English acciety of a century ago, the vowel sounds in file are full, bile and boil were sounds in file are full, bile and boil were pronounced alike as also were those in pronounced alike, as also were those in tour and tower, are and air, dew and do.

—Chicago Herald.





Hon. C. Edwards Lester,

Late U. S. Consul to Italy, author of "The Glory and Shame of England," "America's Advancement," etc., etc., etc., writes as follows:-

New York, August 1, 1886, 1, 122 E. 27th st. 1
Dn. J. C. Aven & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Gentlemen: — A sense of gratitude and the desire to render a service to the public impel me to make the following statements:
My college carriers at V.

statements:
My college career, at New Haven, was interrupted by a severe cold which so enfeebled me that, for ten years, I had a hard struggle for life. Hemorrhage from the bronchial passages was the result of almost every fresh exposure. For years I was under treatment of the blast practitioners without avail. At ablest practitioners without avail. At last I learned of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

which I used (moderately and in small doses) at the first recurrence of a cold-or any chest difficulty, and from which I invariably found relief. This was over 25 years ago. With all sorts of

I invariably found relief. This was over 25 years ago. With all sorts of exposure, in all sorts of climates, I have never, to this day, had any cold nor any affection of the throat or lungs which did not yield to A CER'S CREERLY PROTORAL within 24 hours.

Of course I have never allowed myself to be without this remedy in all my voyages and travels. Under my own observation, it has given relief to vast numbers of persons; while in acute cases of pulmonary inflammation, such as croup and diphtheria in children, life has been preserved through its effects. I recommend its use in light but frequent doses. Properly administered, in accordance with your directions, it is

A Priceless Blessing

in any house. I speak earnestly because I feel earnestly. I have known many cases of apparently confirmed bronchitis and cough, with loss of voice, particularly among clergymen and other public larly among clergymen and other public speakers, perfectly cared by this medi-cine. Faithfully yours, C. EDWARDS LESTER.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



Malaria, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, Wind Colic. Bilious Attacks. They preduce regular, natural evacuations, never gripe or interfere with daily business. As a family medicine, they should be in every household.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



WARRANTED. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Sample Duplex Corset by mail, post-paid, for ONE DOLLAR.

Bortree Mfg. Co., Jackson, Mich. ELY'S CATARRH CHAM BANA CHAMBANA CH CLEANSES THE Nasal Passages, Allays Pala and

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER

\$6 a Day--A Gold Mine penses to active men to sell our goods. No Capital Required No pedeling, Sample case of goods and valuable information and full particulars FREE. No humbug: we can just what we say. Address at once Standard Silverware Co., Heston, Mass